



TLS

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VACANT APPOINTMENTS AND PUBLIC NOTICES, &c.

Librarians

APPOINTMENTS are invited for a **LIBRARY ASSISTANT** in the Public Library, 100, High Street, London, E.C.4. The successful applicant will be engaged on a full-time basis, with a salary of £1,200 per annum, plus pension. The duties will include the management of the library's collection, the supervision of the staff, and the provision of a high standard of service to the public. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, 100, High Street, London, E.C.4, by 10.15.69.

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Public & University Appointments

UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST
The Senate of the University of Belfast is seeking applications for the post of **LECTURER IN ENGLISH** in the Department of English. The successful candidate will be required to teach English literature and to conduct research in the field. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Belfast, Belfast, by 10.15.69.

UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS
The Senate of the University of Lagos is seeking applications for the post of **LECTURER IN ENGLISH** in the Department of English. The successful candidate will be required to teach English literature and to conduct research in the field. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, University of Lagos, Lagos, by 10.15.69.

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HAILE BELLASIE I

HAILE BELLASIE I, Emperor of Ethiopia, is seeking applications for the post of **LECTURER IN ENGLISH** in the Department of English. The successful candidate will be required to teach English literature and to conduct research in the field. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Haile Bellasie I, Addis Ababa, by 10.15.69.

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Personal

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Typing

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THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

THURSDAY 8 MAY 1969 • No. 3,506 • ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE

The decline of the Habsburgs



Emperor Charles I and Empress Zita acknowledge the cheers of their Tyrolean subjects during a surprise visit to Innsbruck in 1917.

THE FIFTY YEARS which have passed since the final collapse of the Habsburg Monarchy have not diminished the fascination, or controversy, that surround it. It was composed of these provinces, acquired by various combinations of luck, skill, colour, mistake or plain misfortune, and held for periods longer than 500 years—shorter than fifty. Its capital was one of the main centres of European culture, but it was also an important intellectual seed-bed from which sprouted forth such smaller cultures as the Rumanian, the Slovak or the modern Greek. Watching from the Alps to the black sea, the Bohemian coalfields to the Baltic islands, the lands of the Habsburgs provided meeting-grounds for all the major religions of Europe: Catholics, Orthodox, Jews and Muslims. In this peculiarly mixed zone of overlapping nationalities, nothing was ever quite so simple as it seemed, no hope was too extravagant to be taken seriously, no man too famous to be played out.

Professor Macartney became seriously involved in the affairs of the Habsburg dynasty long before it was to fall, and he has been intermittently but profoundly engaged ever since. He tells us in the introduction to his latest and biggest work, *The Habsburg Empire, 1790-1918*, that in 1918, F. Pribram told him that he himself gave up the hope of writing the Monarchy's history because he did not know fourteen languages. Pribram was a great historian, but he exaggerated; nine languages should be enough, and after three useful. Of these, Professor Macartney is certainly at home in German, and one suspects that he has mastered something of several more. However, whoever undertakes to write the history of the Monarchy after the death of Joseph II to the end of Charles faces numerous and formidable obstacles; and it is said at once that Professor Macartney has done better than his predecessors in English. The only point which is inferior to them is his choice of a title: as he well knows, there was no such thing as a "Habsburg Empire".

It may go further than this to say that this book is the best of the period in any language. It is understandable that Austrian historians of the old school should have a condescending—though benevolent, and almost always tolerant—attitude to the efforts of foreigners to understand their history. Without doubt, they are better equipped with the detailed facts, or of explaining them to foreigners. But this attitude is not only a pity, it is also a mistake. A genuine spirit of understanding is also a necessary part of scholarship, and it is this which Professor Macartney brings to his subject. He is a man of letters, and his writing is clear, vivid and balanced. At times, the reader has to face indigestible chunks of constitutional detail

for which student—in the widest sense—will long have reason to be grateful, and of which British historians should be proud.

This is a survey of the Habsburg lands as seen from the centre, until 1867 from Vienna and thereafter from both Vienna and Budapest. It is extremely unusual to find an author who has a sympathetic understanding for both the Austrian and the Hungarian political class. Conservative historians, while defending the memory of Franz Joseph, tend to make the villainous Hungarian nationalists the scapegoats for the collapse of the Monarchy, while conservative Hungarian historians, as long as there were any, simply reversed the procedure. Historians of the Left sometimes repeated a variant of either of these attitudes, but for the most part preferred a comprehensive denunciation of nobility, bureaucracy and bourgeoisie, often phrased in shrill self-righteous rhetoric. Professor Macartney has happily avoided all these pitfalls: he makes Viennese officials, Bohemian landowners and Hungarian counts intelligible, and his

brief sketches of Franz Joseph and Franz Ferdinand are penetrating. He has less patience for the lesser breeds, for the tribal histories which the local historians of today are now producing. The phrase is not entirely unjustified, though the quality of these productions has steadily improved with the melting of the monolith. Yet the history of this region, in this period at least, has to be seen from both the centre and the periphery. One is therefore forced to point out that, even after Professor Macartney's book, this tremendous task remains unfulfilled.

The strength of this book is in its broad account of political forces and events, and of social structures and trends. The survey of the Habsburg lands at the end of the eighteenth century is an admirable preparation for what follows, and the narrative of the events of 1848-1849 is particularly clear, vivid and balanced. At times, the reader has to face indigestible chunks of constitutional detail

C. A. MACARTNEY: *The Habsburg Empire, 1790-1918*. 866pp. 26s. GORDON BROOK-SMITH: *The Habsburgs*. 358pp. 13s. Weidenfeld and Nicolson.

and of public finance. The author is at his best in his analysis of peasant problems and of their connections with national conflicts. Some may regret that they are given virtually no cultural history. They will deplore the absence of more than a perfunctory reference to Rilke, Kafka, Hofmannsthal, Musil, Schnitzler and the rest. Yet this criticism is not valid. Vienna was a centre of German literature, but German literature is a subject which transcends the limits of the Habsburg Monarchy. On the other hand the culture of the Habsburg Monarchy included the cultures of all the languages and societies which it included. To list such poets as Endre Ady, Octavian Goga and Ivan Franko, the works of Czech philologists or the compositions of Bartók and Kodály would be a sterile exercise. Professor Macartney was right to leave out this dimension. If we must argue with order that a nation may exist. It is clearly shown by the later history of the Habsburg Monarchy, and has been confirmed by the experience of the succession states to the European empires, from Burma to Biafra. It remains a fact that the process takes place, and that linguistic or religious groups may, or may not, undergo a qualitative change and become transformed into nations. This process Professor Macartney does not discuss or analyse.

In 1790 the Hungarian nation consisted of those who belonged to the Hungarian nobility. A member of this class, who in his family circle spoke Slovak, was none the less a member of the Hungarian nation while a peasant whose home language was Magyar could not claim that status. Half a century later the idea was widely accepted that anyone whose language was Magyar was a member of the Hungarian nation, while non-Magyar speaking inhabitants of Hungary were not. The

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of self-determination. When Hungary obtained a semi-sovereign status under the Compromise of 1867, its rulers set themselves to increase the numbers of the Hungarian nation by imposing the Magyar language, and so conferring the benefits of membership of the Hungarian nation on Slovaks, Rumanians, Serbs, Ruthenes, Germans and Jews. The opportunity was grasped eagerly by the Jews, less eagerly by the Germans, but increasingly rejected by the others, who not only resisted Hungarian policies with growing obstinacy, but also resented the Jews as exponents of Magyar nationalism.

The Rumanians of Transylvania had been sharply distinguished from the Magyars for centuries by their Orthodox religion. Since the fifteenth century the Székely (an ethnic group closely related to the Magyars) and the Saxons had been recognized, together with the Hungarian nobility, as *nationes* of Transylvania, but the Rumanians, though the most numerous element in the population, had been denied this status. The creation of the United Church by Emperor Leopold I had made it easier for Rumanians to obtain a modern education, but this had only aggravated Rumanian discontent by providing the makers of a national myth and the future leaders of a national movement. During the nineteenth century Rumanian national consciousness spread from this intellectual élite down into the peasant masses. Already in 1848 there was in reality, though not in law, a Rumanian nation in Transylvania, and from the end of the century its national aspirations were directly or indirectly supported from beyond the Carpathians by the government and the public opinion of the Kingdom of Rumania.

Slovak national consciousness derives from the activities of a handful of intellectuals, including both Catholic priests and Protestant pastors, concerned to establish a literary Slovak language. The slow but significant growth of literacy increased the number of nationally conscious Slovaks. They made themselves felt in 1848, and in the second half of the century their influence steadily grew. If they were now clearly differentiated from the Magyars, their relationship to the Czechs remained ambiguous. Was Slovak a dialect of Czech or a separate language? Were the Slovaks part of a Czechoslovak nation or a nation to themselves? When the Habsburg Monarchy broke up, Slovaks were still divided on these issues.

Bohemia had an ancient and glorious history, and it may be argued that in the fifteenth century, or earlier still, a Bohemian nation existed. However, this was not the same thing as a Czech nation. The

Czech word *Cechy* means Bohemia, but many Bohemian Hussites spoke German, and in 1790 many Czech-speakers lived outside Bohemia. It was only in the nineteenth century that the notion of a single Czech nation, embracing all Czech-speakers in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, gained ground. In the second half of the century there was a vigorous Czech nation, with a modern class structure and a modern school network, aiming at Czech domination of historical Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, and claiming the role of protector of the Slovak subjects of Hungary. The Czechs were still more or less loyal to the Habsburg Monarchy, yet increasingly suspicious that the governments of Vienna were no longer able or willing to resist pressure from Berlin and from the Bohemian Germans.

The South Slavs were divided after 1867 between the governments of Vienna and Budapest, and had reason to be discontented with both. The Dalmatians resented Vienna's support of the Italian minority and its refusal to permit the union of Dalmatia with Croatia. The Slovenes fought a stubborn battle in the schools and the press against the encroachment of the German and Italian, and even of the Croatian, languages. In Croatia in the 1880s hostility between Croats and Serbs was exploited, but hardly created, by Count Khuen-Héderváry. Reconciliation became possible when the Kingdom of Serbia ceased to be a vassal of Austria, when Dalmatian Croats became afraid of increased German pressure on the Adriatic and in the Balkans, and when relations between Vienna and Budapest became critical. The alliance of the Croat-Serbian coalition with the

political cowardice and plain dishonesty exhibited by the politicians of the Magyar coalition based on the Independence Party did untold harm to Hungary: readers may well feel that Professor Macartney lets these gentlemen off too lightly. However, the solidarity of Croats and Serbs was not broken. It was increased by the imbecilities of the Zagreb treason and Friedjung libel trial, and it grew especially among the educated young, from Gorizia to Bosnia. On the eve of the war there were those who believed in a Croatian, a Serbian or a Slovene nation, and there were those who owed allegiance to a single Yugoslav nation of three names (*trojimeni narod*). The course of the war, the subordination of all the Central Powers to Germany and the Italian threat from the Entente side strengthened the Yugoslav school of thought, but later events showed both that it had less support among the masses than among the educated, and that the institutional and ideological obstacles to it were formidable.

By the beginning of the twentieth century there were at least seven fully-formed nations in the Habsburg lands. Three more—Slovenes, Slovaks and Ukrainians—were at least well developed; national consciousness extended to a large part, probably to a majority, of each. Whether a German nation existed in Austria is a more difficult question. Those whose native tongue was German were aware of belonging to a German cultural community, but many did not feel that they belonged to the German nation: their loyalty was to the Monarchy, to which they attributed a more German cultural character than their fellow-citizens of other language would concede.



Archduke Charles and Princess Zita of Bourbon-Parma in 1911.

Independence Party in Hungary Of those who did feel themselves part of a German nation, not all wished either to break away from of demagoguery, class selfish-

the Monarchy or to incorporate it in a single *Mittel Europa*. Of the seven fully formed nations, only the Czechs and the Magyars had their homes in the heart of the Habsburg lands. The Italians, Serbs, and Rumanians looked increasingly to the independent states across the border where their kinsmen enjoyed national sovereignty even if in some cases worse social conditions. The Poles of Galicia were glad that they were freer than their kinsmen under Russian and Prussian rule, yet their loyalty was not to Vienna but to the future restored Poland. The Croats were all under Habsburg rule, but ever more of them were thinking of unity with Serbia, outside the Monarchy. Slovenes were drawing towards Croats, Slovaks towards Czechs, while the Ukrainians felt that their future depended, for better or worse, on the fate of their brothers in the empire of the Tsars.

Grown and growing nations would no longer accept the tutelage of the dynasty, which for its part rejected nationalism and simply asked for *Kaiserstreue*. It is unreasonable to blame Franz Joseph for not being Karl Renner, but it is also unreasonable to blame the nations for being nations. Perhaps, if certain errors had been avoided, the Monarchy might have lasted longer. The acquisition of Galicia and Venetia brought no strength to the Habsburgs; it merely limited the freedom of their diplomacy in relation to Russia and France. In 1814 Metternich might have given up these lands, and Lombardy too, and taken in exchange the Rumanian Principalities and embryonic Serbia. Yet this is to wish that Metternich had not been Metternich, and 1814 had not been 1814. And even if it had happened, the united Rumanians and united Serbs would not have remained indefinitely within the Monarchy. Equally though one must deplore the policy of Magyarization, and may agree with Oskar László's argument of 1912 that it actually counteracted the genuine attractive force which Magyar culture exercised on the non-Magyars, it remains very doubtful whether even a humane and democratic Hungary could successfully have competed for the loyalty of its Serbian and Rumanian subjects with the fraternalist movements of the neighbour states.

Whether the political immobility of Franz Joseph turned superficial ailments into incurable disease, or on the contrary preserved a ramshackle structure whose roof would have fallen in if there had been greater activity below, can still be the subject of inconclusive argument. His successor Karl, coming to the throne at the age of twenty-nine in the midst of the First World War, passionately desired to make peace and to satisfy the nations of the Monarchy. It was not his fault that it was too late. His sad story is told in *The Last Habsburg* by Mr. Gordon Brooke-Shepherd, an experienced journalist with an historian's training and the author

of two useful books on political Austria. His main new work has been *ex-Imperio*, Zita, which is of the events is now made available to a wide audience. The book is Karl's unsuccessful attempt to turn to Hungary as King in 1918. It is a minor but dramatic contribution to history. It is curious that Admiral Horatio, who wrote a respectable century as a symbol of Central Europe, here comes to the familiar role of perdition to his lawful sovereign.

In fifty years the passage which British historians see as the end of the Habsburg Monarchy has changed course, at least, changed course, and the political forces were right to criticize the Monarchy as they saw it, right to wage war against it from August 1914 and right to welcome the new national forces from 1918. But their opinions were formed in a world where liberal monarchy was the prevailing ideal, and in a world where the liberal ideal was not merely timely: it is hardly optimistic, for Dr. Sundquist thinks that the American political system is going through a deep crisis, and that the American political system is appearing above the clouds that may be a happy omen of the best in the presidential and parliamentary systems. The Monarchy is a "prison-house" of the great imperial powers, and "casts a cold eye" as to ever John Kennedy did.

The decline of empire is not an object of mockery to the author, but first that they are not so easily confused. First of all, the author's argument is not so much a consideration—except in out-of-date federal relations, and war, as a consideration of the sudden collapse of territorial divisions and the sudden collapse of the fortunes of the nations. The decline of empire is not an object of mockery to the author, but first that they are not so easily confused. First of all, the author's argument is not so much a consideration—except in out-of-date federal relations, and war, as a consideration of the sudden collapse of territorial divisions and the sudden collapse of the fortunes of the nations.

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Governing America

by J. SUNDQUIST: *Politics and the American Mind*. 560pp. London: Allen Lane. £4.45. (Paperback)

One time when we are pondering the political theories and when the United States is at least, changed course, and the political forces were right to criticize the Monarchy as they saw it, right to wage war against it from August 1914 and right to welcome the new national forces from 1918. But their opinions were formed in a world where liberal monarchy was the prevailing ideal, and in a world where the liberal ideal was not merely timely: it is hardly optimistic, for Dr. Sundquist thinks that the American political system is going through a deep crisis, and that the American political system is appearing above the clouds that may be a happy omen of the best in the presidential and parliamentary systems. The Monarchy is a "prison-house" of the great imperial powers, and "casts a cold eye" as to ever John Kennedy did.

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Before the Colonels

by PERRY CLARK CARRY and SURESH GALBRAITH CAREY: *The Web of Modern Greek Politics*. Columbia University Press. £3.35.

Politics are extremely puzzling to most observers. "When I am that Mr. Popoulos, the Greek politician, is a little to the left of Mr. Popoulos." Sir Alan Herbert once said. "I have no more notion what is in the man in the moon."

The case of the puzzle is not simply Greek politics are complex and mercurial. The same is true of other countries. What is true about Greece is that westerners approach the country with mercurial preconceptions. The same was true in the past, but the Franks will not, at any rate, until they approach Greece with the sympathy and good sense of Mr. and Mrs. Carey, two young scholars who have regulated Greece since before the First World War.

The simplest preconception to be of, of course, the Periclean age, which expects to find a counsel on the funeral speech by Thucydides. Fortunately this absurdity is now rare, and it is necessary for the authors to be it tactfully in their opening chapters. Unfortunately it has become more fashionable, and without reason, to recall that Greek language is responsible for "democracy" but also "anarchy"—and one might as well say "oligarchy, theocracy, and schism" for good measure. What is more, serious is the dispute among more sophisticated scholars of a new preconception, that the constitution may be called the constitution. This derives from a

must be put into cold storage for the moment, after an election in which it was clear that a majority of the American voters did not want either of the main candidates and the beneficent importance that Dr. Sundquist attaches to the creation of a real two-party South must wait a little till we see what happens to the voters seduced—or represented by George Wallace.

But if we postpone final judgment on Dr. Sundquist's prophecies we are deeply in his debt for what he has given us. Some, indeed much of it, is not new, but the organization and the point of view are anything but stereotyped. Thus Dr. Sundquist thinks that the worst road blocks to effective legislation have been lowered if not totally removed. When Southern senators or representatives rise up through the congressional *curia* *honorum* as Republicans, something like a desirable revolution will be on the way.

It is not that Dr. Sundquist reveres the Republican Party as such. He thinks that the Democratic Party (outside the South) is the majority party because it stands for what a majority of Americans, including a large section of the northern Republican rank and file, want. The Republican leaders—not only the lunatic fringe of the extreme Goldwater school but many of the more statesmanlike conservative Republicans—still cling desperately to the belief that the "good old cause" has still a future with very little change. But the lesson of the period covered here is that a majority of Americans are at least mildly "activist" and are not nearly as afraid of the federal Government as it is fashionable to hope.

Willing to listen to President Eisenhower on foreign affairs, they steadily refused to take his sermons on thrift, personal independence, the virtues of Abilene after it had ceased to be a violent cow town which he preached so innocently, and so ineffectually. It would be wrong to assert that Dr. Sundquist paints a deliberately hostile picture of Eisenhower as a domestic statesman. His is more the method of Al Smith: "Look at the

record." It was not an impressive record if only because the President could neither impose a policy nor, except for a short period, resist the urge towards a social service state, but the American voter did not agree. Some even remembered that the enemy of any subsidizing of the education of poor boys and girls by the federal government had been, for the serious part of his education, lavishly subsidized at West Point by the federal government and had only been two years off the federal payroll for the rest of his long life. He was a *bon roi Dagobert* in a time that increasingly called for more than homilies.

On Eisenhower's two successors, Dr. Sundquist is less severe. He, unlike Mr. Tom Wicker, thinks that Kennedy with what was only an effective majority of five could not give a stronger lead than he did to Congress, and that the "packing" of the Rules Committee was the basis of a leadership that was beginning to pay dividends, when "Came the blind fury with the abhorred shears." The assassination plus the congressional expertise of the new President produced great legislative results but, as Dr. Sundquist points out, the Eighty-eighth Congress was very much on the move before the Goldwater debacle gave President Johnson an overwhelming majority—and the new senators and representatives needed to ride over the old Republican-Southern Democratic coalition.

On the question of presidential versus congressional authority, Dr. Sundquist is a moderate presidential prerogative man. But he points out the serious drawbacks to an almost exclusive presidential initiative in legislation and the decline in congressional discussion. Congress is no longer a "sapless branch" (to use Joseph Clark's phrase), it is no longer a "yes-saying machine." It is not likely to be in the situation that faces President Nixon, who is worse off than John Kennedy was in January, 1961—with Kennedy already already manoeuvring *inagratia* *nonis* *umbra*. To the next four years, and for longer, this will be a classic guide.

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The torrent expands into France

ALISTAIR HORNE: *To Lose a Battle*. 555pp. Macmillan. £3 3s.

With this well-mapped, well-indexed, well-documented book, Mr. Horne completes his masterly trilogy. The first two volumes, *The Fall of Paris* and *The Price of Glory*, dealt respectively with the Siege of Paris and the defence of Verdun, the present one, *To Lose a Battle*, with the fall of France in 1940. He says in his preface that it has been the most difficult to write of the three. That is not surprising: there is still no French Official History; the memoirs of the chief French participants are often conflicting; the speed of the collapse was such that few records were kept, and many of them lost. On the German side there is almost too much material. It is the more remarkable that Mr. Horne has been able to pull so many strands into a single tapestry, and to produce such a clear narrative.

Thirty years afterwards, it seems strange that the inevitability of what happened was not foreseen. The French were still unimpaired over the lessons of the First World War as they understood them, and basing all their plans and all their training on a defensive concept. The Germans, putting to the best possible use such scanty resources as were allowed them, had studied the teachings of the British prophets of mobile warfare—Liddell Hart, Muriel, Fuller—as though they were tablets from Sinai. There could be no greater contrast between the *dramatis personae* of the two sides as war drew inexorably nearer: Gamelin, Georges, Vuillemin; and Halder, Manstein, Guderian, Vaulenlin's nerve was irretrievably shattered as early as 1938, when the Germans deliberately showed him what they were building in the way of aircraft. Only a handful of people in Britain (one of them was the French officer instructor at Sandhurst) suspected that these honoured giants of the French Army, with their golden First World War reputations, might prove to have feet of clay. A party of senior British generals, invited to inspect the Maginot Line in 1938, returned, doubtful indeed about the wisdom of relying so much on its short length, but deeply impressed by Gamelin personally.

On the German side, the men at the top, such as Von Brauchitsch (who was terrified of Hitler) and Keitel (who was Hitler's creature), were not the most influential. Hitler's own "hunch", which overrode much of the advice rendered him, was largely responsible for the staggering success of the campaign. He was reinforced in it by two comparatively junior officers who were largely the designers of victory: Von Manstein, Chief of Staff to Von Rundstedt at Army Group A; and Guderian, commanding the 19th Panzer Corps under the lightweight Kleist. (A moment was to come during the campaign when Guderian was to resign in protest at Kleist's ineptitude; Kleist accepted it, but was overruled, and Guderian had the satisfaction on May 20, still in command, of seeing the North Sea

from one of his tanks.) It was Guderian who for years paid a private translator to furnish him with copies of all Liddell Hart's lectures and writings as they appeared. It was Manstein who framed the plan, based on Liddell Hart's theory of "the expanding torrent", on which with minor modifications the battle was fought. That was Liddell Hart the theorist; it was Liddell Hart the historian who coined the apt phrase "the matador's cloak" for the feat which so thoroughly deceived Gamelin, and drew his full strength up into Flanders while the main blow was being prepared to come through the Ardennes. That blow fell on the unfortunate General Corap and his wretched Ninth Army; mostly reservists, and below strength in men and material at that. When the crunch came, they not only broke, they disintegrated.

Granted the eagerness of the Germans and the reluctance of the French to engage once again in war, the result was perhaps preordained anyhow. Perhaps it was merciful in the long run, and beneficial both to France and the final outcome of the war, that the German stroke came as quick and as final as a rabbit-punch. The Germans had planned so well that at one stage Guderian lifted bodily the orders from a "war game" that he had conducted some months before, and issued them as they stood, altering only the dates and times. Many French formations dissolved, in the words of Burns, like snowflakes in the river, "a moment white, then gone for ever". On May 14, General Grandard, commanding the 10th Corps in Huntziger's French Second Army, tried to ring up Huntziger, only to find that his own signals exchange had been dismantled. "By nightfall", as Mr. Horne puts it, "he possessed only the empty husk of a command." The same applied to several other equally luckless generals. Some were separated from their commands by German thrusts. Guns were abandoned. Subordinate formations were switched without notice. Unauthorized orders to withdraw were eagerly obeyed.

Every counter-attack was mounted twenty-four hours too late. Every regrouping failed for one reason or another: bad communications (the chain of command was far too long and complicated), refugees on the roads, mechanical breakdown, separation of guns and petrol lorries from the main bodies, unreported moves of headquarters to new locations. Revered figures like Georges, René Altmeyer and others, wearied and bewildered beyond endurance or understanding, infected those about them with their gloom, which spread speedily to the limits of their commands, and beyond.

These were not all the setbacks. Both King Leopold and Lord Gort, commanding the Belgian and British contingents, were left for several days without any orders from General Billotte, under whose command they had been placed. When Weygand (rushed in from Syria at the last moment by Reynaud to replace Gamelin) flew at great

personal hazard into Flanders, already cut off from the main French force, by the German thrust to the sea, to meet Billotte, King Leopold and Gort, the conference was abortive: Gort never received his summons until too late, and missed the meeting, and the King was already barely on speaking terms with his Ministers. Billotte, the repository of Weygand's plan—such as it was—suffered a car crash on his way back from the meeting and died after two days in a coma: two days during which he was not replaced, and during which no orders or coordination were forthcoming. The swiftly spreading rumour that he had committed suicide was another ingredient in the general collapse of morale.

The final charge against Gamelin is that he never grasped the nettle. He devoted one critical day when he should have been exerting his authority to the utmost to preparing an elaborate appreciation of the situation at the request of Daladier. He was reluctant to intervene in the battle, but instructed his Chief of Staff, Doumenc, to advise him about when he should. Doumenc did so finally at 5 a.m. on May 19; but within twenty-four hours Gamelin had been replaced by Weygand. He evidently mistrusted his own judgment whereas two years later, in North Africa, Sir Claude Auchinleck in a not dissimilar situation chose his own moment to intervene, and proved himself right.

Weygand himself did not infuse

much cheer. Although he was to display exceptional powers of physical endurance for a man of seventy-three, his first remark after seeing a map of the German advance was: "If I had known the situation was so bad, I would not have come." This does not read prettily; still less so when one remembers how robustly his late colleague Weygand was to shoulder the equally hopeless assignment of the American-British-Dutch-Australian Command (A.B.D.A.C.) O.M.A. nineteen months later.

There was still to be drama in the last two weeks of the campaign. Those two paladins, Guderian and de Gaulle, were to fight each other directly; the two disciples of Liddell Hart, the one with a sledgehammer, the other with a bodkin. Another British prophet of armour, Martell, was to have his one chance of commanding armour in the field, when he led the sole successful British counter-attack southwards from Arras with a handful of Matildas. It was a pathetic little prod in a way; but, as Mr. Horne points out, it was to have repercussions far beyond its immediate, short-lived achievement. It imposed a sudden caution on the Germans, which contributed to the successful evacuation from Dunkirk a few days later.

Even Mr. Horne cannot wholly clear up the mystery of why Hitler and Rundstedt held their hand at the last moment, and allowed more than 330,000 troops, one-third of them French, to be evacuated from Dun-

kirk. He quotes various theories that have been offered for this, some proven facts, and asks us to judge. At least two theories are to be established: that the magnitude of Martell's success was being over-cautioned; that Goering, jealous of the triumph of the armour on the ground, had refused to have his Luftwaffe over the final kill, for reasons of prestige.

The gloomy story is occasionally brightened by occasional acts of gallantry. Mr. Horne tells once again—the story was told too often—how the young of the Cavalry School at Saumur defended their barracks for five days without any kind of supply, might have added how the bishop of Tours, in full ecclesiastical regalia, was seen disputing for a token piece of man crossing of the Pont d'Avignon in his ancient cathedral city.

Almost without exception, French Generals were old. Living in the past, and obsessed with the wrong ideas. Some were condemned to live to a ripe age, puzzled to the end by what happened: Gamelin was eighty-nine, when he died. *To Lose a Battle* is unlikely to be the definitive account of the last moment, and allowed more than 330,000 troops, one-third of them French, to be evacuated from Dun-

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Not a saint

PHILIPPE JULIAN: *Oscar Wilde*. Translated by Violet Wyndham. 420pp. Constable. £2 10s.

The publication in 1962 of Sir Rupert Hart-Davis's masterly edition of Wilde's *Letters* rendered it probable that some day a new biography of Wilde would appear. Hesketh Pearson's highly entertaining study had been written as long ago as 1946, and while Mr. Montgomery Hyde has more recently dealt fully with the trials and their aftermath there was no doubt room for a final summing-up of a figure about whom, during the past half-century, more ink has been spilt than on any other person of so relatively limited achievement. Besides, the warring voices were silent at last: Ross and Douglas, Sherard, the Sphinx, even Vyvyan Holland are all dead. It seemed possible that at last we might be given something as definitive and as durable as the Epstein memorial over the grave in Père Lachaise.

What instead has happened is that a brilliant Frenchman, M. Julian, already the biographer of Robert de Montesquiou (for the Baron de Charlus), brought out last year, in France, a long, intelligent, amusing and entirely un scholarly life which has been here translated, not always too happily, by Mrs. Violet Wyndham, the daughter of Ada Lovelace. There is nothing particularly wrong with the book as it stands except that, by a sort of extension of Gresham's Law, it now becomes unlikely that a better English book on the subject, employing the new materials available, will be written for a considerable time. And this is a pity because, despite all M. Julian's intelligence, there is—almost necessarily—throughout this volume that slight blurring of focus, that hardly perceptible touch of false emphasis which commonly occurs when a man of one culture is dealing with the concerns of another.

Explorer

JAMES PARKES: *Voyage of Discoveries*. 256pp. Gollancz. £2 2s.

James Parkes has lived a full, active, happy, vigorous and controversial life, which he recounts with zest. He was born and brought up on Guernsey, growing to prefacehood at the beginning of the First World War. He won an open classical scholarship to Hertford College, Oxford, before going into the trenches. Having been gassed on the Ypres Salient he was invalided back to Britain, where he became a Brigade Gas Officer.

He early showed a capacity for leadership, original judgment, and diplomacy. Rarer still, he was a Christian who believed that religious faith demanded social and political responsibility. His imperative was action. While at Oxford he organized the Student Christian Movement, then a dynamic movement, and the League of Nations Union, a lively hope. He wrote Latin and Greek with such a sense of what rhetoric needed that his tutor remarked, "I realize that the rhythm of your sentence required you to write *homonymi*, but you must adjust your sense of rhythm to some knowledge of simple grammar." When he switched to Theology instead of Greats, his tutor told him to sort out his views on the Septuagint, which the tutor held could not have been written by the Second Isaiah, as they were on a deeper level.

The essay I produced proved that there could not be a spire on Salisbury Cathedral as nothing else in the building prepared one for its height.

He joined the S.C.M. staff after leaving Oxford, and then worked for the International Student Service until 1935. As an ex-service man, he challenged the politicians of the war generation who felt that the war was a lamentable decline from the good old days; and he distrusted pacifists who cried "No more war!" He also distrusted the pessimism of Karl Barth, whom he regarded as a heretic who undermined German resistance

to Hitler, and incidentally the S.C.M. No optimist, he was on the side of hope. His life changed with awareness of antisemitism. As a Christian, he started to explore his historical origins, for which he found Christians primarily responsible. The Judaeo-Christian split was a schism in which there was truth on both sides, with Christians emphasizing love and the Jews justice. He became involved at the same time with historical research and the rescue of Jewish refugees from Nazism. (Nazi agents tried to bump him off in Geneva.) His patron became I. M. Sieff, a Jew financing a Christian in the task of reconciling Jew and Christian against their common enemies, the totalitarianism of right and left.

Dr. Parkes began his career as a writer in 1930 with *The Jew and his Neighbour*, since when he has written sixteen other books on Jewish-Christian problems. In 1940 he began a second writing career as John Hadham, the author of a Penguin special called *Good God*. Since then, he has led a Jekyll and Hyde—or, as Parkes and Hadham—life, in which he has sometimes been asked as John Hadham to support James Parkes or vice versa.

One's only criticism of his heartening autobiography is that at times the author, absorbed in his committee work, uses too many abbreviations. I.M.S. of course stands for Sieff and I.S.S. for the International Student Service, but one gets a bit bogged down with the S.M.H., the E.S.R., and the W.S.C.F.

Both James Parkes and John Hadham are thoroughly nice people and have done an enormous amount of positive good in the world. But towards the end of the book, there is a certain amount of obfuscation about the conflicts of Christianity and Judaism, which would no doubt be clearer if one had studied, as the present reviewer has not, Dr. Parkes's scholarly lifework. It would be too much to expect him to anticipate such ignorance. *Voyage of Discoveries*, as well as being a heartening autobiography, is a challenge to catch up on one's reading.

One does not wish to stress this, or perhaps a single example will sufficiently make the point. Speaking of *The Critic as Artist* (written 1890), M. Julian observes, "he wrote this at the time when Gordon was conquering the Sudan and Scott exploring the Antarctic". But Kharioum fell in 1885, and Scott's first expedition set out in 1901; and this is only one of many examples of the same slap-happy way of dealing with facts; another is the equating of "Old Q" with Thackeray's Lord Steyne. Still worse, though quotations are lavishly given from any number of sources, no indication is provided whence they come, and this even applies to some of the illustrations. It would, for instance, be most interesting to know the provenance of the striking picture, which looks as though it were a magazine-illustration, described as Wilde by Greiffenhagen. To add to all this confusion there are sundry footnotes as being "translator's additions", and these unhappily give no indication whatever where the translator's addition begins or ends.

To look, however, on the brighter side, the strength of the book naturally resides in those of its aspects that one would expect a Frenchman to do well. His observation, for example, that "in order that certain words should stand out as the author intended, Salome [in the play so styled] has to be acted with an English accent"; his descriptions of the French scenes generally; stray remarks such as Montesquiou's description of Wilde as "the Antichrist of the Horrible"; or Bourget on Pater: "a lover of Cicerone changes into a mystic"; or, again on Wilde, Edmond de Goncourt: "an individual of doubtful sex who talks like a third-rate actor".

This, then, is no hagiology. The essence of M. Julian's view of Wilde's tragedy is that he asked for it; that he destroyed himself in an ecstasy of masochistic self-indulgence. Though he evidently finds his subject more interesting as a character than as a man of letters, M. Julian also does his best to deal with the works, a process that at times throws up some odd judgments. He regards "Lord Arthur Savile's Crime" as "a masterpiece"; he seems to take "The Soul of Man under Socialism" with considerable gravity, remarking that "the essay resulted in Wilde's being taken for a revolutionary writer in Russia"; though hardly grasping the full excellence of the *Intentions* volume, he appears at least partially to swallow the nauseating Calvary-and-St.-Francis aspects of the 1905 *De Profundis*; and he dismisses the supreme triumph of *The Importance of Being Earnest* by saying that the French fail to understand the love of the English for the nonsensical, and that its characters "like those of Lewis Carroll" live "in a world of make-believe".

In his introduction, moreover, he asserts that *Intentions* derives from Bourget's *Dialogues Esthétiques* and that *Dorian Gray* owes much to the writer, Jean Lorrain—interesting suggestions that are not seriously enlarged upon in the text that follows.

M. Julian makes some play with a letter to Smithers, part of which was not printed in the Hart-Davis edition. The excluded portion, however, is of small significance, and the text as here printed contains the alarming misreading "Athenian" for "Athenaeum"—an error that may be instantaneously detected as a facsimile of the holograph letter is thoughtfully included on the endpapers. It is also correctly transcribed in the Hart-Davis *Letters*.

Perhaps after all, one reflects, it is still to that book that we must turn as being the best, as they are certainly the most sympathetic presentation to date of the strange being that was Wilde.

Olé!

LARRY COLLINS and DOMINIQUE LAPIERRE: *Or I'll Dress You in Mourning*. 349pp. Weldenfeld and Nicolson. 38s.
CONCHITA CONTRON: *Torera! Introduction by Orson Welles*. 272pp. Macmillan. £2 5s.

Or I'll Dress You in Mourning is a life of "El Cordobés", Spain's most recent bullfighting idol. There is no doubt that the story is a dramatic one—like many of the outstanding bullfighters he came from an extremely poor background, and was one of the young lads or *maletillas*, hungry for fame or death, who wander about Spain in the summer hoping to be given a chance to show their worth in the ring. Undoubtedly too there is a sense in which El Cordobés with his mass rather than connoisseur appeal represents the new Spain of television and small cars. But this book has turned the real drama into more than three hundred pages of untiring contrast, paradox, strong emotion, nouns seldom without the overdone adjective. What might have made an interesting sociological speculation in passing about the bullfighter's relation to contemporary Spanish society becomes ponderous and unproven assertion of "significance".

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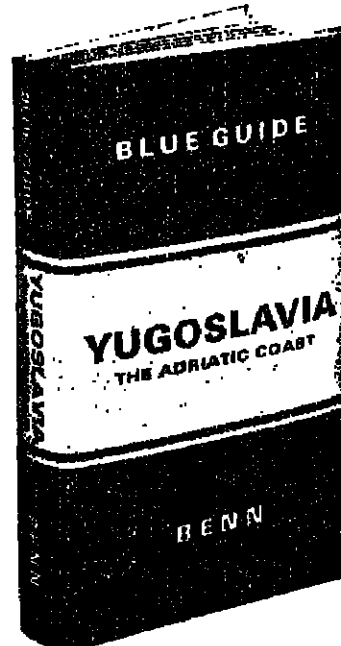
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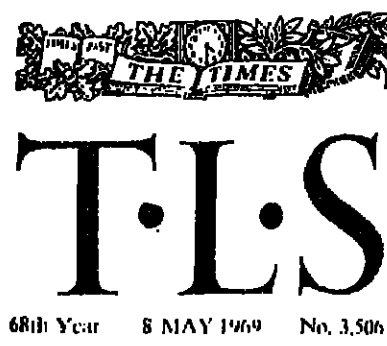
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Libraries in Cambridge

This is the decade for critical inquiries into the operation of academic libraries in this country. In November, 1960, we had the Shackleton Report on the libraries of Oxford University, and then in May, 1967, the Parry Report on university libraries in this country other than Oxford and Cambridge. Now we have the *First Report of the General Board's Committee on Libraries* published in the *Cambridge University Reporter* of March 28. In a sense, then, this report is part three of a trilogy. Naturally its scope and presentation differ from the other two for many of the necessary statements of general principles had already been made in the earlier reports and needed no reiteration. Moreover the Cambridge Committee had been given a quite specific task of advising the University "with special reference to the management of departmental libraries". By comparison with the earlier reports, this Cambridge report is, therefore, restricted in scope, and applies basically to severely practical solutions of local administrative and organizational problems. Comparisons with other institutions in this country or abroad would have been irrelevant, and even the question of the relative size (or importance) of the university libraries of Oxford and Cambridge is dealt with in a brief phrase of inspired evasiveness.

The report gives a clear and practical account of a complex situation:

the three-tier system of University, departmental and college libraries, common to both Oxford and Cambridge. Exceptionally valuable, and a new contribution to our knowledge of libraries in Cambridge, is an appendix containing a detailed survey of all the departmental libraries—some of them, like the Marshall and Seeley libraries, in the first rank of their kind. In this appendix there is, too, a delightful brief note on the history of the University Library which is just an agreeable foretaste, one hopes, of what is to come.

On the University Library itself the Committee suggests no startling innovations. The library has already progressed a long way with plans for a new extension, and the Committee, convinced of the prime importance of its role as a research library, is not concerned particularly with popular pressures for more seats or longer opening hours. There is approval for the present policy of improving the standard of accessions by developing the system of appointing subject specialists, but in general the University Library's role is only redefined in so far as a greater measure of coordination is essential with departmental libraries. That questions of this kind are being taken increasingly seriously is evidenced further by the government grant made for a study of library management under the direction of the University Librarian, a study which will presumably be generally useful to all universities.

The majority of the Committee's proposals deal with methods of integrating the activities of the University Library and the sixty-two departmental libraries with a view to making the latter a more efficient force in the combined teaching facilities of the University, and as a first step the responsibility for providing multiple copies of textbooks for undergraduate use is laid firmly on those departmental libraries which are concerned in any way with teaching. The case for and against departmental libraries was clearly set out in the Parry Report. The Cambridge report underlines both the great contribution which such libraries have

made to the progress of research and the efficiency of teaching, and the wastefulness which the system may entail if it is not subject to constant criticism and review. Moreover one can see very clearly in Cambridge, where many of the departmental libraries are the creation of earlier generations, that there are bound to be grave difficulties at a time like the present when many of the traditional distinctions between subjects have ceased to be helpful demarcations for specialized libraries. Much greater elasticity and coordination of library functions have clearly become matters of urgency.

The ways of achieving these desirable ends inevitably follow to some extent the lines laid down for Oxford by the Shackleton Committee. It is proposed that the Libraries Committee should continue as a permanent body, exercising a general surveillance over all library developments in Cambridge financed by University grants, and keeping a controlling hand on possible areas of wasteful duplication, even to the extent of referring to the General Board any proposal by a departmental library to subscribe to a new periodical. This degree of control, and the proposal for more highly trained staff, will ensure more thoughtful library administration at all levels, and it is certainly a pledge of the responsible use of public money. But economies themselves are not enough and, if departmental libraries of this age and importance are to be fully used, money must be spent on making more accessible the resources of libraries whose often unique collections are too frequently unknown to those outside a particular department. Here the Cambridge report touches on matters, and makes proposals, of wide general interest.

A significant advance has clearly been made in the scientific field. It is difficult for the outsider to appreciate why there is still not one single scientific library in Cambridge, like the Radcliffe Science Library in Oxford. The Libraries Committee helps here, so far as it can, by recommending a higher status and by advocating the provision of more space for the Scientific Periodicals

Library (formerly the Physics Library, which for 150 years played a unique part in the Cambridge library scene), and drawing attention to the progress made in the use of microfilm and microfiche in scientific departmental libraries. It is envisaged that, if successful, this may lead to the establishment of a Union Catalogue Service based on the University Library, and extending into other fields. As there are indications of one development in the humanities, which is more significant for some years than there have been ideas in Cambridge for making a microfilm of the pre-1801 holdings of the library and departmental libraries. With the aid of a generous grant from the Old Donations Foundation, a trial project is now under way in conjunction with the Museum and the Bodleian. In this context the Cambridge University Librarian may in future be recommended, "take the organizing the proper recording of the bibliographical treasures of the College Libraries". The Libraries are no doubt considerable, and this project deserves more support, for this is one of the ways in which the libraries of Cambridge (Oxford) can make more known and accessible their research material, which is a national treasure.

This report fulfils the purpose which the Committee was appointed to achieve. A clear picture has been given of the general pattern of relations between libraries in Cambridge, the administrative steps necessary to achieve such relationships, the doubts of the proposals, and the intimate concerns, may be said, but the solutions of local problems which lead to such far-reaching projects are themselves of wide interest and support.

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Le mythe d'Artaud

ARTAUD: *Collected Works*, Volume 1, Translated by M. Corti. 247pp. Calder and Boyars. £2.10s.

ARTAUD: *Portrait d'Antonin*, 137pp. Paris: Le Livre de Poche.

Years ago, Professor Etienne Barbone devoted several lectures to the analysis of "Le mythe d'Artaud", i.e., to the study of the myth of Artaud, which is a late-nineteenth-century phenomenon, but the solutions of local problems which lead to such far-reaching projects are themselves of wide interest and support.

And so on. A psychiatrist might be able to decipher this as a series of pathological symptoms. As proof of a literary nature, one can only say that it is nonsense, Artaud may be a great influence, or even a great man in some sense, but nothing is to be gained by concealing the fact that a large proportion of his so-called works go over the borderline into delirium.

This statement would no doubt seem blasphemous to M. Otto Hahn, who is a reverent hagiographer. He assumes that there was only a relatively short period of madness in Artaud's life, between the final collapse of his hopes of material success just before the war and his emergence, after the Liberation, from the asylum at Rodez. Although M. Hahn does not express himself very clearly on these matters, he appears to believe that, during the earlier years, Artaud was in a pathological condition that was not identical with madness and that, in the last phase of his life, he went through to a state of lucidity. Moreover, M. Hahn sees the insanity of the middle period as being almost a voluntary flight into unconsciousness by a man who could no longer bear to contemplate society as it was. The whole tenor of the *Portrait d'Antonin* suggests that Artaud was a valid and prophetic critic of the "consumer society".

However, such facts as he bothers to mention tell a rather different story of terrible personal tragedy. The basic cause of Artaud's disabilities was the meningitis from which he suffered at the age of five, and the effects of which dogged him all his life. The nightmarish mental anguish he describes in his letters to Jacques Riviere was relieved, from the age of nineteen or so, by recourse to opium. It is true that he rejected his bourgeois background and the solicited attentions of his mother with extraordinary violence—"je n'ai jamais voulu être un résigné comme les autres"—but it is particularly difficult in his case to draw a dividing line between social criticism and morbid susceptibility. M. Hahn is surely quite wrong in saying:

This first volume includes the *Correspondence* with Jacques Riviere, in which Artaud describes his mental anguish, and other texts which are mainly accounts of his pathological states. (The most famous work, *Le Théâtre de soi-même*, does not occur until the fourth volume.) Mr. Corti has struggled heroically with the problem of translation, which is especially difficult when the meaning of the original French is often so uncertain as to elude comprehension. The following passage, from a section entitled "Hélène and Abe-

lard", corresponds fairly closely to the wording of the French and can be taken as a typical specimen. My Dear Friend, I am huge. I cannot help it. I am a summit where the highest mists assume breasts in the shape of sails, while women feel their sexual organs turn as hard as pebbles. For my part, I cannot help feeling all these eggs piling and loss under their dresses according to the time and the mind. Life comes and goes, grows small through this breast-pavement. The world's aspect changes from one minute to the next. Souls with their cellared cracks wrapped themselves around fingers and Abelard passed between the films, for the mind's erosion hung over everything.

All the teeth in the mouths of butchered masculinity grinned at random in their dental array, whether empty or coated with hunger and plated with filth, like the frame of Abelard's mind. . . .

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lucient une valeur. La maladie n'est pas une action mais un fait brut qui n'a guère plus de sens que d'avoir les cheveux roux. . . .

On the contrary, Artaud's illness seems to have been doubly important. He was so eccentric and intractable that he alienated all the people, such as Dalin and Lancelotti, with whom he might have collaborated in the theatre, and his obsession with movement to the detriment of words may have been connected with his moments of linguistic disturbance. He could be marvellously eloquent at times, but, as he keeps repeating, there were also occasions when he felt he was losing all control of language.

Another doubtful point in M. Hahn's reading is his assertion that, beyond a certain point, Artaud abandoned all belief in the possibility of a relationship with the transcendent and concentrated on a meticulous materialism, which made him a precursor of Robbe-Grillet's "objectal" descriptions. If this is true, it has escaped the notice of most of Artaud's admirers. It is also very difficult to reconcile with Artaud's conviction, which persisted until the end, that he was being pursued by hostile powers or demons: where could they come from but from the transcendent. In its evil if not in its holy form? And in linking Artaud with some other recent phenomena, such as Happenings, M. Hahn appears seriously to underestimate the would-be numinous quality of these manifestations. When he writes:

Événement qui se déroule avec la gratuité d'un ballet, le Happening n'est rien d'autre que ce qu'il montre. Aucune intention ne mène le déroulement de l'intrigue: chaque instant est donc une totalité en lui-même. . . .

he is disregarding both the intention to create an anti-bourgeois scandal and the metaphysical excitement of trying to coincide with "chance". And he comes perilously near to nonsense himself in saying "chaque instant est donc une totalité en lui-même". One can see that a Happening, in so far as it manages to be fortuitous, is a series of discrete moments; it is more difficult to understand how each moment can be apprehended as a totality either by the participant or the spectator, and if the Happening is not apprehended as a whole or as a series of moments, has it any existence at all?

But it is no doubt a mistake to try to "understand" M. Hahn. He is an exponent of that kind of contemporary French prose which combines revolutionary political emotion with an anti-religious mysticism presented in pseudo-philosophical language. Here is his peroration, in which he repeats the idea of non-transcendental creativeness, which is perhaps his own rather than Artaud's:

La volonté d'objectivité d'Artaud, c'est la fin des cultures, la fin des idéologies qui ne font que réadapter l'homme à son milieu, mystifiant pour un temps sa conscience par la promesse d'une transcendance illusoire. De même que pour Heidegger, la fin de la philosophie n'est pas la fin de la pensée, laquelle passe à un autre commencement, la fin de l'esprit n'équivaut pas pour Artaud à la disparition de l'activité créatrice. Tout au contraire, son déchaînement de l'interprétation, sa libération anarchoïque l'ouvrent à la création nouvelle et immédiate. Le monde devient alors un spectacle entièrement réel, entièrement imaginaire. Il ne s'agit plus d'être en accord avec la vérité ou avec la nature, mais avec soi-même, ses rêves, ses désirs. Il reste les luttes, les problèmes et la recherche des solutions. Mais les solutions doivent être débarrassées de toute idée de transcendance, de dépassement: ce ne sont que les nécessités d'un matérialisme spontané s'ouvrant sur l'unique réalité, le présent. Il n'y a rien à chercher dans la vie. Il reste le temps, le corps, la mise en scène du corps dans le temps.

This is itself, of course, a cultural and ideological conception, and one can see in a general way what M. Hahn is getting at. But if he is against "mystification", why does the paragraph bristle with paradoxical terms that cry out for definition before one can make sense of them? What exactly does he mean by "réel", "imaginaire", "vérité", "nature", "l'unique réalité, le présent", "la mise en scène du corps dans le temps"? It is strange that so many people who claim to deny the transcendent should use language in a fuzzy way that would only be appropriate if it were meant to indicate the existence, beyond language, of something greater than itself and inaccessible to common sense.



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LEGACIES, DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

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The Military Orchid, which sets the pattern, has a vivacity which flags a little in the sequels. To the layman, the Military Orchid (Plate 26 in *The Wild Orchids of Britain*, by Jocelyn Brooke and Gavin Borge) looks much like any other wild orchid, but to Jocelyn, pursuing it down the years, it "had taken on a kind of legendary quality, its image seemed fringed with the mysterious and exciting appurtenances of colonial

Nazis and Catholics

BERNHARD STASIEWSKI: *Akten deutscher Bischöfe über die Lage der Kirche, 1933-1945*. Volume I: 1933-1934. 969pp. Muz: Matthias-Grünwald. DM98

Auf dem Wege zur gemeinsamen humanistischen Verantwortung. 487pp. East Berlin: Union. 12M.

The attacks by historians, journalists and playwrights on the behaviour of the Catholic Church in Germany during the Nazi period have led the Catholic Academy of Bavaria to begin the publication of a lengthy series of volumes under the title *Akten deutscher Bischöfe über die Lage der Kirche*, which should serve to clarify, though hardly to justify, the Catholic Church's stand against Nazi persecution. The documentary volumes are of the highest value in providing a full picture of the dilemmas in which the bishops found themselves. Despite the losses caused by Germany's defeat and partition the editors are skilfully unspooling a vast collection of papers which will be an indispensable source for all historians of the Church-State conflict of this period. No fewer than three large-scale editions are now appearing: Professor Albrecht is compiling the Vatican's notes to the German Government; E. Deuerlein is compiling the documents on the Concordat; and Professor Stasiewski has now issued the first volume dealing with the remaining relations between the Church and the Nazi authorities. Since this massive volume covers only the first twenty months of the Nazi regime the whole enterprise will be of considerable duration. But it will provide the evidence to parallel that already published by the Evangelical churches, and will clearly render out of date the abbreviated and often tendentious account of others.

This first volume consists mainly of exchanges between the bishops in

their attempts to deal with the Nazi onslaught. It reinforces the conclusions already outlined in F. Ludwig Volk's study of the Bavarian episcopate from 1930-34, and is useful for its inclusion of the texts of the various episcopal conferences, as well as of the crucial meeting between the bishops and the Nazi representatives on the eve of the so-called "Röhmputsch". The dilemma of the bishops striving to hold the Nazis to the agreement of the Concordat and to reconcile their political loyalty to the established state with their defence of Catholic truth is well brought out. By the end of 1934 the wishful thinking and illusions about the "conservative" character of Nazi authoritarianism had largely been abandoned, but the hope of reaching an acceptable compromise still lingered on. The task of educating Catholics into the duplicity of their rulers had not yet been envisaged let alone embarked upon. The legalistic mentality of the bishops, their ingrained authoritarianism and their unwillingness to risk a head-on *Kulturkampf* with the Nazis are all amply documented in this first volume. The succeeding volumes will doubtless show even more clearly how unprepared these men were to lead their church in any outright opposition to Nazism and all its ways.

An interesting publication has recently appeared in East Berlin, consisting of a collection of statements and speeches relating to Church and

State in the German Democratic Republic, with the title *Auf dem Wege zur gemeinsamen humanistischen Verantwortung*. The documents, however, present only one side of the case, since the unnamed editors have omitted any pronouncements by Church synods or similar bodies. The first section consists of appeals during the Nazi era from the exiled communist party to German churchmen to form a united front against Nazism. The remaining parts include declarations by the pro-communist groups after 1945 and by the East German government after 1949 professing willingness to see the churches revived on a disestablished basis, so long as they committed themselves to the political ends of the communist régime.

The belief that Christians and Marxists should support each other's efforts in the realization of their common humanist responsibilities is constantly reiterated by the East German authorities. The churches' reluctance to share this view is ascribed to their attachment to the alleged revanchist goals of militarist West German circles. If on the one hand the East Germans have realized the futility of trying to stamp out the churches, it is hardly surprising, on the other, after the events of the 1930s, that the bishops have been more than cautious in reciprocating with similar gestures of accommodation. Once bitten, twice shy.

Growing holier?

PIETRO SCOPPOLA: *Crisi modernista e rinnovamento cattolico in Italia*. 408pp. Bologna: Il Mulino. L. 4,000.

Pietro Scoppola is "extraordinary" professor of the history of the Church at the University of Trento. Thus it is by playful irony that *Crisi modernista e rinnovamento cattolico in Italia*—one of the best histories of that most "actual" movement, Modernism—should come from such a controversial place as Trento. Professor Scoppola deals with the story of Modernism from a specifically Italian point of view, and some of the figures to whom he introduces us, such as the "liberal" bishop Bonomelli, are unknown in England. Another comparatively obscure figure is the idealist philosopher Giovanni Gentile who was murdered by a fanatic in 1944. Gentile does not arouse our enthusiasm either by the dialectic or by his supported Catholicism or by his subtle pro-Fascist arguments, for whatever the theory, Fascism depended on Mussolini, and Mussolini was concerned not with existence in a philosophical sense but with the existence of the ego of Mussolini, and the projection thereof on to others.

But the Italian contribution to the European movement of Modernism was no mean one. It included Fogazzaro, Duke Callaraj-Scotti (both of whom submitted to Rome) and, later, Ernesto Bonaiuti who was persecuted both by the Church and the Fascist State. The movement in Italy cannot, of course, be separated from that in other countries. In his fair and valid history Professor Scoppola has much to say about Fr. George Tyrrell, the excommunicated Jesuit in England, and Alfred Loisy, Pere Marie-Joseph Lagrange and Maurice Blondel in France.

The maledictions under Pope Pius X in the first decade of the century were appalling. Priests were commanded to teach that Moses wrote the whole of the Pentateuch, and Rome declared, under pain of excommunication, that there was only one Isaiah. This meant that Biblical research was pretty well brought to an end in the Roman Catholic Church for fifty years and could only begin again in the tolerant reign of John XXIII. What was perhaps worse was that even ardent Catholic believers such as Maurice Blondel and Baron von Hügel were viewed with suspicion in Rome and lived in some apprehension of Papal thunder.

Rome, however, was not so omni-

potent as some supposed. Though the life work of the learned Dominican Pere Lagrange was so harmed, laymen were able to save something from the wreckage, and not for the first time in ecclesiastical history. As regards the authorship of Moses or the two Isaiahs, educated laymen remained in a condition of suspended judgment. Things were much more difficult for a priest like Lagrange, who offered, in a moving letter, to "disappear" into a charterhouse.

No layman, then, will question that the abolition of the Tridentine discipline over priests has had its humane advantages. The biggest interrogation mark will come with the word *rinnovamento*: does the abolition of persecution always mean the growth of holiness? On the political level the Vatican has gained ground by supporting Christian democracy as against a disturbed yet tacit agreement with Fascism. Indeed, without the backing of the Vatican the Italian Republic would hardly be in existence now. Yet on the whole there may seem to have been a decline of religious enthusiasm in Italy as elsewhere since the death of "good Pope John". In Italy this decline may partly be ascribed to the end of the personal ascendancy of Pope John in a country where loyalties tend to be very personal. The economic miracle has had to do with it too: Italians have discovered that by working hard they can buy consumer goods, cars, refrigerators and televisions. This is said to have turned the children of the poor from the one-time plums of the clerical life. Moreover there is now a renewed suspicion in Italy that the Vatican is trying to interfere in state decisions such as the question of divorce, though the popular attitude to divorce seems to be ambivalent psychologically. Another element is the vast tax-free income of the Vatican, which owns some 17 per cent of the total shares on the Milan stock exchange.

Finally the reader may wonder what the word "renewal" means in itself and in a world context. Vast numbers of books are produced by clerics in various countries assuring one another that there is a renewal. But this has often been said in the past and the tone of "new" theologians and liturgists sometimes sounds like that of lawyers rather than like that of the Our Father or the Sermon on the Mount. Roman Catholic ceremonies have become almost as noisy as the traffic, and whether all this will lead to an increase or a decrease in holiness only time will show.

Rock sermons

PETER GELLING and HILDA ELLIS DAVIDSON: *The Christ of the Sun*. 200pp. Dent. £2 15s.

The full title of Mr. Gelling and Dr. Davidson's book is *The Christ of the Sun and other Rites and Symbols of the Northern Bronze Age*. Its subject is the religion of Scandinavia during the thousand years from 1500 B.C. to 500 A.D., to which is added an inquiry about how much of that religion persisted through the Iron Age into Viking times, that is, until c. 1100. For the Bronze Age the source materials are the rock-engravings to be found so plentifully over considerable areas of southern Scandinavia, amplified during the second half of the age by a wealth of decorated metalwork showing scenes and motifs not to be dissociated from the rock-engravings. For the later period they are such artefacts as pictured stones, ornaments, weapons, which keep earlier symbols in use, amplified as these are by literary sources of differing and sometimes doubtful value. Part One, "The Bronze Age", has been written by Mr. Gelling, and occupies three-quarters of the book. Part Two, "After the Bronze Age", is contributed by Dr. Davidson.

It is probably fair to say that for the English-speaking world the great bulk of Scandinavian Bronze Age rock-engravings is almost unknown to all save a few specialists. It is expensive of money and still more so of time to see more than a few sites in Bohuslän and the Kivik-Simrishamn corner of Scania, and so much, while magnificent, is only a beginning. The engravings appear for the most part on gently sloping surfaces of smooth rock: they are sometimes difficult to make out unless the light is just right, and at times the area or field of engravings is so profuse, and to a modern eye so disorderly, that it defies quick apprehension. There are few picture-galleries where a hand on one's elbow and the expert's pointing finger are more needed. This kind of guidance Mr. Gelling supplies in a practical way with fifty-nine black-and-white illustrations in the text, containing at a guess some three or four hundred figures, artefacts, and motifs. These he sorts for us under the heads of disks and disk-men, weapons, footprints, animals, ships (numerous and important these), the sacred marriage, farming, with brief discussions of the mother-goddess, ritual dress, and decorated metalwork.

The scenes and objects portrayed so lavishly in sharply defined areas of Scandinavia, from the Trondelag to Zealand, from the Oslofjord to Öland, belong to one way of thinking and reveal a common set of assumptions about life and death, men and gods. This does not mean that there was no local variation, but the overall effect of homogeneity is overwhelming. Since Oscar Almgren's time it has been generally accepted that the engravings relate to religion and cult, and that this religion was dominated by sun-worship, which in a long, cold winter seems as sensible a religion as those earnest agriculturists could hope to find. Horse and ship were aspects of this religion, and one suspects that

future investigation will confirm the importance of the former of these in what is now the primal fount of northern life.

It is worth emphasizing that the Age men, on the evidence of engravings, found a lot of things to do, each evening till dawn, and appear to have been as busy as we are. They were not a nomadic people, as we are, following a seasonal directive on civilised, they dress up, go to a festival, and appear to have been divorced from the trees, bushes, and animals that share their life. Their religion, as we would expect of farmers and breeders, was full of procreation and life. If this is not the explanation of the huge phalluses, the earthy but it would appear to be a ducted sacred marriage, and a picture relating to a sacred animal, we should have to look on the ludicrous notion that pagan gods were anything but downright pornography.

Mr. Gelling concludes that there were three principal deities with this Bronze Age religion: god, sword-god, and spear-god, presents his case in a very fair-minded way. There is a considerable debate about the interpretation of the rock-engravings, especially in so far as they seem to conduct to Germanic religion in general and to the pagan religion in particular.

This last is the theme of Dr. Davidson's sequel, *The Christ of the Sun*, which has recently inherited, de facto, the mantle of the first book by pointing his finger at it and mouthing the words, "Bang, you're dead". Admittedly, a fortuitously placed high wire plays some providential part in the wholly acceptable implications of Mr. Gelling and his problem. Thor, Frey, and the first sight appear the likelihood of a self-selected publication. No. 1, gloriously mischievous, is a society at large, but with a special dislike for its most vicious oppressors—wife, land, and school friends and a couple of those. Public figures have the temerity to transgress the stringent rules of conduct which their morning post, but which haunt society's rules seldom coincide with Badger's will, almost certainly by a specially designed medal of his worst for Viking religion, opposed to its lingering mythology.

Within the past few years we had two admirable surveys of northern religion in English from Professor Turville-Petre and Dr. Davidson. One surmises that a decade or so we can expect an exposition of everything that the relevant sources, with a few archaeological sources, will have deepened interpretation of the material. The reviewer does not know what form the new book will take, or what its results will be, but he is sure that it will be a most welcome addition to the rock-engravings.

HARRY BREWSTER'S Where The Trout Sing

DAVID GARNETT (in his introduction): "He belongs to that rare class, the poetic realist, of whom the most distinguished living member is E. M. FORSTER."

FRANCIS KING (Sunday Telegraph): "Within his chosen convention he has produced some beautiful evocations of the Greek landscape at its most numinous."

EMLYN WILLIAMS: "An imagination rich, haunting, original—exciting experience."

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HAMISH HAMILTON

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A dream of fair stereotypes

Simone BALAZARD: *L'Histoire de Marin*. 281pp. Paris: Flammarion. 16 fr.

Indefinite point in the future might serve, ten oddly-odd people—five men and five women—obliged, following a directive on civilisation, to share, each evening till dawn, a furnished underground purpose of the scheme and its purpose of the future (political or social). Unsure of the future, they are more inside the shaky unity of common grumble, forced to indulge in communal living. Concomitant, taken part a certain point, familiarity has bred contempt, nor content, and the inhibitions have gone, the group (so obviously either more or less interesting than his eccentric perspective suggests).

But this knockabout world of sex, pique and posturing takes on an endearing innocence of its own, and the apparently comprehensive, disarmingly honest narration allows a subtler manipulation still—that of

vate longing, some central activity can be found that is equivalent from all. It is Marin, the storyteller, who answers the need with his constantly interrupted, variously glossed, petulant shelves and always resumed "histoire d'Emile" and the mocking pun of its echo "et une nuit".

Simone Balazard's novel is funny, subtle, and immensely engaging, but, most of all, all three. On the surface, what we are offered is a novelette within a novel, or more accurately, a *roman-feuilleton* within a *roman-début*. The key figure is, of course, the narrator of both, Marin. In allowing us to see him at first as bewildered, cantankerous and cunning, a sort of Steptoe *père*, he edges us into an attitude of patronizing indulgence towards both his "story" (so blatantly armchair-exotic) and his presentation of the other members of the group (so obviously either more or less interesting than his eccentric perspective suggests).

But this knockabout world of sex, pique and posturing takes on an endearing innocence of its own, and the apparently comprehensive, disarmingly honest narration allows a subtler manipulation still—that of

persuading us into forgetting our earlier condescension. So that by the time certain unplaceable turns of phrase or event, hinting at an altogether different order of perspicacity in the narrator and significance in the novel, have become too frequent to be overlooked, it is too late: we are already locked in the local drama, wondering which of the noble twins will take a decisive step forward in their thinly-disguised rivalry by losing their virginity first; or whether Cyr really has congenital bladder trouble.

And this is where "Emile" and his world come in. The components are pure *France-Soleil*: the "Amours Célèbres", the domestic tragedies, page three, the continuing dramas of the latest *Marquise des Anges* and the back-page cartoon-strip; the structure is that of a shaggy dog story, minus the punch-line. As Marin labours to produce spontaneously what are for many of us, transposed only a little, important elements of our cultural conditioning, Mme. Balazard simultaneously tweaks and soothes an essential nerve: the fear that if our dreams of creativity were ever realized we would in fact reproduce these stereotypes. Comfortingly

for us, however, as for the characters of the novel, Marin is that unexpected bonus, a willing sacrificial victim: his tetchiness is merely the reflection of his impatience with their—and our—rationalizations and evasions. For him at least, the making of stories is a central, not a marginal activity; a creative, not a compensatory need. Yet this is not quite good enough—the same claim, after all, may very well have been made, mutatis mutandis, for Annie S. Swan.

What matters is his language. It is a language of careful misstatement in essentials, exquisite accuracy in detail: the language, in fact, of Célestes, the domestic tragedies, page three, the continuing dramas of the latest *Marquise des Anges* and the back-page cartoon-strip; the structure is that of a shaggy dog story, minus the punch-line. As Marin labours to produce spontaneously what are for many of us, transposed only a little, important elements of our cultural conditioning, Mme. Balazard simultaneously tweaks and soothes an essential nerve: the fear that if our dreams of creativity were ever realized we would in fact reproduce these stereotypes. Comfortingly

But the comically futile arguments on whether Marin is or is not using

the others as the raw material of his tale. The "I-can-take-it-or-leave-it-alone" attitude of the characters to "stories" in general, and the steady evasion of questions about the future also frame a different invitation to the reader: that of declaring honestly whether he believes fiction, or indeed any art, to be insidiously trivial in the shadow of the Bomb. And Mme. Balazard has already foretold the irrelevant solemnity or barren abstraction that usually attends debate on such a question. By this scaling-down of the terms of the discussion she has achieved more than the comic deflation of a pseudo-dilemma ("Work of Art or Doom-day?"): she has grounded it in the specifically human. It is something so rare that one responds, not with the mad of self-importance, but with a raucous cheer.

A sort of wholly comic Beckett? Hardly. A disciple of Queneau? Nearer, but misleadingly patronizing—though she seems the only novelist to have read Queneau *well*. Her originality is beyond question; indeed it includes the awareness of other writers. Perhaps, to paraphrase Dr. Leavis, "the ideal writer is the ideal reader".

Other new novels

JOHN BURKE: *The Firefly Hunt*. 25s.

The first chapter of *The Firefly Hunt* is a parody of the Disneyland of the 1930s, and the author, who has recently inherited, de facto, the mantle of the first book by pointing his finger at it and mouthing the words, "Bang, you're dead". Admittedly, a fortuitously placed high wire plays some providential part in the wholly acceptable implications of Mr. Gelling and his problem. Thor, Frey, and the first sight appear the likelihood of a self-selected publication. No. 1, gloriously mischievous, is a society at large, but with a special dislike for its most vicious oppressors—wife, land, and school friends and a couple of those. Public figures have the temerity to transgress the stringent rules of conduct which their morning post, but which haunt society's rules seldom coincide with Badger's will, almost certainly by a specially designed medal of his worst for Viking religion, opposed to its lingering mythology.

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with a lengthy and farcical recipe for a wholly fictitious dish; or digress in order to hold forth on the inequities of a society which can deploy enormous resources in the production of plastic turds for novelty shops. But these diversions—enjoyable and inventive at all times—underline the shadowiness of the other characters. They are never mere stooges, Mr. Burke is too careful for that, but they were bound to pale beside the demonic misanthropist who tops the bill. So it is a virtuoso performance. Badger, as we might have expected, upstages the lot of them; and who would dare begrudge him his well-earned applause?

PHILIP GLAZEBROOK: *Try Pleasure*. 200pp. Longmans. 25s.

Anyone who invents an ex-film star with more sex-appeal than money, names him Tony Brooke, and then puts him into a novel containing not a hint of satire, needs to be very skilful and twice as assured to get away with it. Philip Glazebrook possesses little skill, and his panache seems to have deserted him.

Tony Brooke is adrift among the members of the Jet Set who, when they are not flying to Monte or Capri, or cruising on somebody's yacht, are seen at exclusive hands where they wave languidly and grin widely through their sunglasses. And Mr. Glazebrook has employed a style to suit the occasion: "He turned to face a beautiful girl. . . . It was as though in a shaft of light the clouds dispersed, the right water roared, vividly colored, and laughter were dark eyes. Other people have 'mag-nificent and rather terrifying eyes' and their lovemaking entails . . . mounting to ride the black-foamed breaker which bore her. . . . Brooke falls in love with a girl whose dedication to tradition cannot fit in with his rootless ways and he loves her to a marriage of convenience. This is the point at which he realizes that his life is a sham, but one which he must accept, then leaps into his Maserati and heads for the nearest party. Mercifully, we are spared the sunset and the choked back tears, though this was probably an oversight."

Angus HALL: *The Late Boy Wonder*. 190pp. Herbert Jenkins. 25s.

After half a page about how the natives commit suicide in the Melanesian Islands, the autobiographical fantasy sets in, treated realistically enough in real Blackheath, Chelsea of South London, with one excursion to the Esplanade Hotel, Saltsa; *hura kiri*, the Japanese way, is also mentioned. *The Late Boy Wonder* is a sippant but amusing novel, which never does "burgeon

from black farce into tragedy", but it doesn't drag either; in spite of being about a writer, "Colin Slade, the boy most likely to fail", who bumbles his own suicide. Nevertheless it is irritating to realize that Angus Hall is aware of his own limitations—his hero's works include *Noises of Nothing*, *Vanity Press*, *75*, *6d*, and a film, *Beauty and the Beast*—but apparently so uninterested in breaking them down: as a sixth novel, it's too easily identifiable with the last Teddy Boys' extant in some forgotten cave" that crop up in it, just before the suicide of Chapter One graduates to the brass opening of Chapter Twenty-one: "Later that week I committed murder."

Angus Hall needs much more from von Stroheim than his "riding crop and breeches" even to achieve criticism, let alone that profound intensity of spirit.

CLIFFORD HANLEY: *The Redhaired Bitch*. 223pp. Hutchinson. 28s.

Much of the attraction in novels about the theatre seems to lie in their ability to entertain the initiated with glimpses of the seedy truth behind the glittering show-biz facade, although it is probable that not so many of us are fooled much by the glitter any more. Clifford Hanley has been wise enough to include some non-theatrical innocents in the cast of his book, thus providing a couple of sub-plots which take us out of the theatre from time to time, and away from chaotic rehearsals and overblown egos.

A director, broke but in full possession of his cunning, manages to persuade a wealthy but human Glaswegian, David Minto, to back a musical based on Mary Queen of Scots (the redhaired bitch in person). Minto's wife, Jean, is assured of a part, actors are recruited, music and lyrics are churned out at great speed, and everything seems to be going smoothly; which, of course, is where the trouble begins. Not only is the production suddenly in danger of collapse, but a number of marriages begin to topple also. Jean Minto is on the verge of succumbing to a skilfully protracted seduction; Wanda Claire, a ravishing "discovery" is close to becoming common property; and Johnny MacGill, a composer released from a drab teaching job, is shedding a wife he never really wanted. Johnny's ghastly family and Jewish wife are made oppressively real; as is Wanda's thuggish ex-husband, and we feel that these two characters, at least, deserve the happy endings Mr. Hanley has lined up for them.

DOUGLAS HAYES: *The Sky Young Man*. 218pp. Macmillan. 30s.

This is the second in a projected series of novels and though we have the same narrator as in the first, the ebullient Gus, who so dominated the

Father in his Dizzierbell, here receives little more than a walk-on part. Gus's son is now concerned with telling his own story: of his apprenticeship as an actor—touring with a number of companies and dabbling in films—during the late 1930s. One of the most noticeable aspects of the earlier book was its strong and convincing portrayal of the 1920s and early 1930s; and Douglas Hayes proves that he has not lost his touch. In *The Sky Young Man*, a careful but cleverly restrained attention to detail provides a very real sense of time and place, despite the fact that a good deal of the action is confined to the rather cloistered world of the provincial theatre. The narrative whisks us, and its protagonist, from company to company, from town to town. Stubbornly refusing to give us his name, the narrator nonetheless proves himself a slice off the old ham by seeing to it that his sexual, as well as his theatrical, apprenticeship is served, finally involving himself in a bizarre and decidedly exhausting relationship with a landlady and her daughter. It is in the scenes of love-making that Mr. Hayes allows his style to run away with him—the long sentences with their breathless, sometimes forced, lyricism, sound a little too reverential. Still, Gus's son is as entertaining a character as his father and in many ways more likeable.

CHARLES PORTIS: *True Grit*. 213pp. Cape. 25s.

Told in the starchy language of the unschooled raconteur, *True Grit* is Mattie Ross's own story of how she

"avenged Frank Ross's blood over in the Chocklaw Nation when snow was on the ground". The style, in fact, is all-important here; it serves to poke gentle fun at crackerbarrel anecdotes and to protect the novel against itself by preventing an affectionate send-up from becoming a crude parody. Captured by outlaws who are harbouring her father's killer, fourteen-year-old Mattie remarks: "There is some mix-up here. I am Mattie Ross of near Dardanelle, Arkansas. My family has property and I don't know why I am being treated like this." Apart from the effect it has of endearing Mattie to us, that speech is one of several reminders that the reader should not take things too seriously. But there is another, more subtle, reason for the almost quaint formality of style: it immediately identifies the characters as those authentic frontiers-people (so easily distinguishable from the slick Hollywood stereotypes) who appear in faded daguerotypes—the work-hardened women in faded, print dresses, the men in their dusty black frock-coats and sporting drooping mustaches—standing against a backdrop of muddy streets and shanty towns. Thus, the adventures of Mattie and her two hard-bitten, bounty-hunting sidekicks take their humour and their humanness from the same source, so that there was bound to be no friction in the narrative. The result is a book which is quietly amusing, unashamedly nostalgic and, in many ways, original.

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In this critical study of Sir Walter Scott's best novels, Professor C. Gordon devotes most of his attention to Scott's masterly treatment of the potentially destructive conflicts induced by the impact of historical change on the historically-determined loyalties, beliefs, and attitudes which exert so much influence on the behaviour of social groups and of individuals. Thus, he reveals the humanity of Scott's attempt to show how these conflicts can be transcended, the subtlety of his insights into the moral ironies of group behaviour, and the generosity with which he portrays the agonies and triumphs of men and women involved in causes which both exalt and degrade them.

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Napoleonic, an actor, running in the trenches and the life of a doctor in South India. These, however, are just samples. Each of the collections contains a dozen or more rattling good yarns.

WILLIAM, P. *Apuleius on Trial at Sabratha*. 27pp. The Oland Press, 10s. 6d.

Visitors to Sabratha can see the remains of the basilica where Apuleius defended himself against a charge of indulging in magical practices. Mr. Ward, who lives in Tripoli, gives a short account of the trial, and explains how the writer of *The Golden Ass* was posthumously chosen by the pagans of North Africa as a rival "miracle-worker" to the Christian Jesus. To the "Sources" given could perhaps be added the cheapest and most convenient text and translation of the *Apologia*, that in the Hude Library series.

Literary Criticism

MOORE, WILLIAM. *French Achievement in Literature*. 135pp. Bell, 16s. (Paperback, 9s. 6d.)

Dr. Moore's gracefully poised history is based on a course of extramural lectures. It starts with the sixteenth century but is not, happily, arranged chronologically; instead there are thirteen chapters devoted to various genres, from autobiography to tragedy. The quotations are in French and Dr. Moore has managed the massive abridgment of facts and opinions with a tact unusual in this sort of book.

Religion

ARNOTT, ANNE. *The Brethren*. 196pp. Mowbray, 30s.

The difficulty which many, perhaps most, people find in appreciating the smaller Christian sects is probably most acute in the case of the Plymouth Brethren, among whom Mrs. Arnott passed her childhood and youth which she describes in this very attractive autobiography. The Brethren began in the 1830s when in Ireland J. N. Darby gathered a group with something like Reunion in mind, but which soon became a society for

the cultivation of the Christian life. Moving to Plymouth he gathered a fresh group, and so they got the familiar name. They were rigorous in every way, in doctrine and in life. In the former intensely Biblical and Protestant, they aimed at a society of the kind which they held was to be found in the New Testament literally understood, and believed that they alone were right. In the latter they adopted an extreme puritanism, aiming at a complete separation from the rest of the world whether Christian or not.

Each position Mrs. Arnott found increasingly difficult, though she admired and loved her doctor father and saw the great attraction of his pious and quietly friendly family life. Her description of that home beginning in the late Victorian years is extremely well done, for she found the love even in the most vexing restrictions or in the drab meetings for worship. She was a highly intelligent young woman, and in the end was bound to revolt against the intolerable fundamentalist rigidity of the religious outlook, and also against the fanatical puritanism. But it was not until her father's death that the revolt actually took place. Then she became an Anglican.

It is a fascinating book, fascinating especially because Mrs. Arnott sees that when the doctors, the legalists, indeed the Phariseism of the Brethren had been sloughed away, there remained with her something enduring. The reality of Christian belief, the conviction that life mattered enormously, and that some decisions had to be gravely made—such things she took with her when she became a schoolmistress, married her solicitor husband, and eventually was appointed a magistrate. It seems that one never quite escapes from one's childhood, but it was the best that she escaped with.

MOHERLY, R. C. *Ministerial Priesthood*. With an Introduction by A. T. Hanson. 306pp. S.P.C.K. 35s. (Paperback, 21s.)

First published in 1897, this well-known book is still strikingly relevant to the problems of our own time

and the reprint is very welcome, for it is a model of theological learning and pastoral insight. Professor Hanson's introduction reminds readers of directions in which scholarship has moved since the book was written, and this could not have been better done.

Social Studies

MILFORD, WILLIAM. *Lovely She Goes: Story of Arctic Trawling*. 195pp. Michael Joseph, 30s.

Arctic trawling for the nation's fish is a double gamble: a financial one for the owners, one with life for the crews. This first hand account of a three-week voyage by a Grimsby trawler right up to the Polar Ice Cap is a forceful reminder of the endurance and toughness demanded of the men. It is an unromantic and rough account of the characters and the elements against which they struggle. The vigilance dangers, the complex operations of trawling and the clashes of personality inevitable in such trying circumstances are rather crudely fashioned together to give an illuminating impressionistic picture of this single voyage. The voyage in turn is characteristic of a way of life which is unequalled in the demands of endurance and skill which it makes on those who follow it.

RICKARDS, MAURICE (Editor). *New Inventions, A Comprehensive Survey of Scientific and Technical Progress in the Arts, Sciences and Manufactures, as published during the Reign of Her Majesty*. 72pp. Hugh Evelyn, 18s.

It was a bright idea to cull from the pages of contemporary publications excerpts relating to the many inventions thought up by the ingenious Victorians, and to embellish them with bewickered and crinolined woodcuts that exhibit the inventions in operation. Some of them—with telephone, photography—are the commonplaces of today; others display an engaging strain of White Knightishness—sanitary bags for the non-nose end of horses, for example. Occasionally, too, there is the abortive beginning of something to be later rein-

vented—the zip fastener, the domestic washing-machine, aerial propulsion by explosion.

No indication is given of the sources of the various quotations or illustrations, nor are there many dates; and this renders the compilation useless for serious purposes. Since, however, its aim is less to instruct than to amuse it may be said to come off, and its very reasonable price is much in its favour.

ROBERTS, BRIAN. *The Battle Against Poverty*. Vol. 1. *From Pauperism to Human Rights*. Library of Social Policy and Administration. 82pp. Routledge and Kegan Paul, 16s. (Paperback, 8s.)

This small volume, the first of two, extends from the Poor Law policies of the Tudors to the first rudimentary form of social insurance of the 1911 Act, which was to start on the road towards a policy of social services for the new student to a vast and complex story of social change.

Sports and Pastimes

BARDEN, LEONARD. *Haristion Williams, and Keen, Raymond. The King's Indian Defence*. 211pp. Batsford, 35s.

Two of our leading young players, Haristion and Keen, have joined forces with one of our leading theoreticians to produce an excellent work on the most important chess opening of today. The book is up-to-date and should prove most useful to all students of opening theory.

Theatre

BENFALL, SIM. *A Panorama of Theatre in India*. 132pp. Bombay: Popular Prakashan, Rs.22.50.

So much has been written on theatre in India, especially on classical Indian drama, that many western students are terrified by the enormous erudition which seems to be demanded of them. The great merit of Dr. Benfall's attractive little book is that it smooths the path of the beginner, who knows vaguely that Indian theatre is well worth studying, but does not

know how and where to start. The author modestly disclaims scholarship, but has the knack of making his subject intelligible and lively. His thirty years of experience in India, which included the direction of a theatre and the editing of a theatrical journal, lend to his writing that touch which will appeal to theatre everywhere.

Travel and Topography
GODSALL, ROBERT H. *Kenilworth Park*. 10s. 6d. (Paperback, 5s.)

Drawing a straight line across a map and pondering on the landmarks and place-names, the author speculates on the possibility of a prehistoric link between the Man of Wilmslow and the Man of Wilmslow, and a possible relation to a pagan site. This rather tentative speculation is only one of the many speculations which with some recollections of the author's photographs and old maps and upwards, form a former sea-bathing book, a book of local history and a book of local topography. It makes an attractive reading.

HISCOCK, ERIC C. *Admiral Vane*. 135pp. 15s. 6d. (Paperback, 7s. 6d.)

Thanks to several books, articles and a couple of series, Eric Hiscock and Susan are among the best of all travellers in small boats. In spite of the fact that he is telling his stories not to the public as a writer, but to his friends, perhaps that is why the undoubted charm of his illustrated in this case by a lavishly collected photographs.

VACANT APPOINTMENTS AND PUBLIC NOTICES, &c.

LIBRARY ASSISTANTS

Applications are invited for a new post of TUTOR LIBRARIAN (Lecturer Grade II) with particular responsibility towards the Social Sciences, Management and Arts courses. The post, which takes effect from 1st September, would appeal to a graduate in the Social Sciences with Library qualifications, who is able to develop courses in Literature use at graduate level. The person appointed may be based at the Bayfordor annex, near Hertford for much of the time.

Salary Scale: £1,725-£2,280.

Further information can be obtained from the Academic Registrar, The Hatfield Polytechnic, Hatfield, Herts. Quote Ref: 164.TLS.

THE HATFIELD POLYTECHNIC HERTS

Applications are invited for a new post of TUTOR LIBRARIAN (Lecturer Grade II) with particular responsibility towards the Social Sciences, Management and Arts courses. The post, which takes effect from 1st September, would appeal to a graduate in the Social Sciences with Library qualifications, who is able to develop courses in Literature use at graduate level. The person appointed may be based at the Bayfordor annex, near Hertford for much of the time.

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BELFAST CORPORATION Public Libraries Department AREA LIBRARIANS

(2 Newly Created Posts)

Salary: £1,655-£1,925 per annum

Commencing salary not necessarily the minimum scale figure; placing will have regard to qualifications and experience.

Successful applicants, who must be Chartered Librarians with appropriate experience, will be responsible for the supervision of the branch within the area, book selections in conjunction with the Deputy City Librarian and supervision and co-ordination of special services within their Area and in addition will be responsible for their own branch.

Assistance with removal expenses. Convancing will disqualify. Application forms and Conditions of Appointment may be obtained from the City Librarian, Central Library, Royal Avenue, Belfast, BT1 1EA. Completed applications must be returned to the undersigned, City Hall, Belfast, BT1 5GS not later than 31st May, 1969.

DAVID JAMISON, Town Clerk.

County Borough of Dudley SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (Librarian's Scale)

A vacancy exists for a senior Assistant Librarian in the Libraries Museums and Arts Department. Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians or persons who have completed the Part II Examination of the Library Association. Librarians in this grade are given wide experience by job rotation and systematic training. Dudley has a well developed system serving a population of 180,000. Further particulars and application form available from the Director, Central Library, St. James's Road, Dudley, Worcs.

The Council House, Dudley, Worcs.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE Deputy County Librarian

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy County Librarian. Substantial administrative experience essential, preferably in Public Libraries. Salary scale: P.O. Range 1-£2,170 to £2,520 p.a.

The post covers the public library service throughout the county, except High Wycombe Borough, and a schools service for the whole county. Gross expenditure 1967/70 (estimated) £620,000. Removal expenses up to £100 payable in approved cases.

Further particulars and forms of application, to be returned by 24th May 1969, from the Chief Education Officer, County Offices, Aylesbury.

BOARBOURGH PUBLIC LIBRARIES REFERENCE LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for this appointment from Chartered Librarians with appropriate experience. Salary AP4 (£1,485-£1,715) but may commence above minimum. Housing available, also 50% removal expenses. Further details from Director, Central Library, Scarborough, Applications by 16th May 1969.

RIHODES UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned post. The salary scale is £3,400-3,900 p.a. plus pension. A vacation bonus is also payable and the successful applicant will become a member of the University's medical aid and pension schemes.

Full particulars and application form may be obtained from the Secretary-General of the Association of Commonwealth Universities (AGU), 36, Gordon Square, London, W.C.1. Applications close on 30th June 1969.

JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY

MANCHESTER, M3 3EH. Applications are invited from graduates with a good honours degree and professional qualifications for a post of Assistant Librarian. Salary scale £1,400-£1,640 p.a. Applications, with the names of two referees, to the Librarian, 31st May, 1969.

WATFORD PUBLIC LIBRARIES RECORD LIBRARIAN

A new Gramophone Record Library is being started in the autumn and a Librarian is required to take charge of the necessary preparation work—Salary AP 3. Further details from A. W. BALL, B.A., F.L.A., Borough Librarian, Watford, WATFORD, WDT 3BU.

LONDON BOROUGH OF ISLINGTON LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT DEPUTY BRANCH LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned post. The salary scale is £1,400-£1,640 p.a. plus London Weighting. Applicants must be qualified and have wide public library experience. Further details from the Chief Librarian and Canteen, 68 Holloway Road, N7, to whom letters should be returned by 14th May, 1969.

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RESEARCH AND PLANNING OFFICER

for a Bibliographic Centre, Ontario University Libraries

Applications are invited for this position. Candidate should be a professional librarian of considerable background and experience in a position of responsibility in a university or other research library. The position requires an ability to organize and conduct research, and the candidate needs to possess qualities of imagination, initiative, clarity of thought and expression, and an awareness of current techniques of library service. The duties of the successful candidate will be to organize and conduct the research needed to establish a factual base for the further planning of the Ontario universities' Bibliographic Centre and to assist in that planning. He will be expected to make himself aware of the work that has already been accomplished and the progress already made in various forms of cooperation among Ontario universities in their libraries, graduate studies and other academic programmes, and research.

Applications for the position may be sent to the Chairman of the Advisory Joint Council (Ontario Council of University Librarians and Ontario Council on Graduate Studies), Dean Ernest Sirluck, School of Graduate Studies, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ontario.

UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX LANGUAGE CENTRE

Applications are invited for a post of Senior Lecturer/Reader (£2,850-£3,520) or Lecturer (£1,200-£2,175) in Applied Linguistics.

Applicants should preferably have experience in the teaching of a foreign language and English as a second language. Experience in teaching and/or research in applied linguistics is desirable, and a knowledge of current theories in psychology and psycholinguistics would be an advantage.

Applications, with copies of qualifications, should reach the Registrar, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, on or before 20th May, 1969.

P. D. Wadsworth, Town Clerk.

WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY LIBRARY Deputy Regional Librarian

The North-East Region of Worcestershire County Library consists of a full-time branch at Rubery, part-time branches at Alvechurch, Barnet Green and Rednal and a mobile library service to the parish of Wythall. Applications from suitably qualified persons are invited for the post of Deputy Regional Librarian. Salary in accordance with the National Joint Council's Special Scale for Librarians. Application form and details obtainable from the Librarian, Love's Grove, Worcester.

Further particulars and forms of application, to be returned by 24th May 1969, from the Chief Education Officer, County Offices, Aylesbury.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE Deputy County Librarian

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy County Librarian. Substantial administrative experience essential, preferably in Public Libraries. Salary scale: P.O. Range 1-£2,170 to £2,520 p.a.

The post covers the public library service throughout the county, except High Wycombe Borough, and a schools service for the whole county. Gross expenditure 1967/70 (estimated) £620,000. Removal expenses up to £100 payable in approved cases.

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LIBRARIAN

The Section provides an Intelligence Service mainly concerned with the commercial, economic and administrative aspects of electricity supply. The service, which is available to all Electricity Divisions, comprises the circulation of "Digest" material (summaries, abstracts, etc. prepared by the Section); briefing for addresses, lectures, articles, etc.; and a general enquiry service; maintenance of an intelligence data bank on a wide range of subjects; and a full library and bibliographical service.

The Librarian will be responsible to the Head of the Section for the day-to-day running of the Library, involving purchasing, processing and circulation of publications, making use of modern data processing techniques. The post requires close integration with the rest of the Section's work, as well as co-operation with other Departments of Council Headquarters.

Applicants should preferably have a librarianship qualification and have had suitable professional experience in a large library in industry. A university degree, preferably in economics, or equivalent qualification, would be an advantage.

Salary £2,000 to £2,125

The starting salary would depend on the experience and qualifications of the successful candidate.

Applications giving details of age, qualifications, experience, present position and salary, together with the names of two referees, at least one in a post of responsibility, should be forwarded to Mr. C. M. de L. Byrne, Assistant Secretary, The Electricity Council, 30 Millbank, London S.W.1, by 16th May, 1969.

THE ELECTRICITY COUNCIL

Applications are invited from suitably qualified librarians for the newly created post of SENIOR LIBRARIAN (Bibliographical Services) North East Division (Salary AP III/IV). The successful applicant, who will be based on the Divisional Library at Sleaford near Chesterfield, will be the key member of a team of three or four concerned with all bibliographical matters in the Division, including book selection and distribution, and overall control of the request service. Further details of the post may be obtained from the County Librarian, County Offices, Matlock, Derbyshire, DE4 3AG to whom applications (no forms) should be submitted within twenty-one days of the appearance of this advertisement.

WATFORD PUBLIC LIBRARIES RECORD LIBRARIAN

A new Gramophone Record Library is being started in the autumn and a Librarian is required to take charge of the necessary preparation work—Salary AP 3. Further details from A. W. BALL, B.A., F.L.A., Borough Librarian, Watford, WATFORD, WDT 3BU.

LONDON BOROUGH OF ISLINGTON LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT DEPUTY BRANCH LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned post. The salary scale is £1,400-£1,640 p.a. plus London Weighting. Applicants must be qualified and have wide public library experience. Further details from the Chief Librarian and Canteen, 68 Holloway Road, N7, to whom letters should be returned by 14th May, 1969.

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VACANT APPOINTMENTS

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ABERDEAR APPOINTMENT OFFICER

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Apptment Officer. The post is full-time and involves the supervision of the Apptment Office, which is responsible for the issue of Apptment Cards to the public. The successful candidate will be required to have a good knowledge of the Apptment Office and to be able to deal with the public in a friendly and efficient manner. Applications, with details of qualifications and experience, should be sent to the Town Clerk, Urban District Council, 10, Market Street, Aberdeen, by 14th May, 1969.

ALTRINCHAM PUBLIC LIBRARIES SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians with appropriate experience for the post of Senior Assistant Librarian. The salary scale is £1,400-£1,640 p.a. plus pension. A vacation bonus is also payable and the successful applicant will become a member of the University's medical aid and pension schemes. Full particulars and application form may be obtained from the Secretary-General of the Association of Commonwealth Universities (AGU), 36, Gordon Square, London, W.C.1. Applications close on 30th June 1969.

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